

HV 8378
.B7 A6
1851
Copy 1



FINAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE
ON THE
ERECTION OF THE NEW JAIL
FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[1-072.]

LIBRARY OF THE
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Division
Shelf No.
PRESENTED BY

C

City Document.—No. 61.

CITY OF BOSTON.



FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON THE
ERECTION OF THE NEW JAIL.

In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,

November 10, 1851.

Ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

HY8378

B7A6
1851

By transfer
JAN 21 1908

REPORT.

The Committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, having charge of the erection of the New Jail, submit for the information of the City Council, a final report of their doings, to the full completion of the structure, and also a history of the various action heretofore taken, by the Government of the City of Boston, in connection with the erection of said building; together with a statement of moneys expended from its commencement, to its final completion, ready for occupancy; in which is set forth, separately, the cost of the site; filling up and grading the same; and the expense of the sea wall, around its north and west sides; the expense of piling and stone foundation beneath the surface of the ground, the expenditure for granite, masonry, carpentry, painting, glazing, iron work, plumbing, Cochituate water, cooking, washing, baking, ironing, and drying apparatus, gas works, furniture, boundary walls, gates, fences, outside lock-ups, stable, and shed; appended also, to the financial part of the report, is a statement of the several sums, embraced in the foregoing expenditures, which are not chargeable to the New Jail, being for the furtherance of the proposed extension of Charles street, to the Lowell Railroad Depot, on Leverett street, and also for a wharf; this wharf being already leased for a term of years.

The subject of the erection of a New Jail for Suffolk County, having been under discussion eighteen years, and much important action, on the part of the Government of the City of Boston, having taken place from year to year, since 1834, up to the time of its completion in 1851, your Committee have deemed it proper, to extract from the City Records, the doings of moment, during these several years, and to embody the same in this report; thus giving an opportunity to the few individuals, who have from the first remained opposed to the measure, to see, that the discussion of the subject was commenced, in earnest, only ten years after the erection of the present costly structure on Leverett street, that the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot then made a Report, to the Board of Aldermen, on a communication from the Judge of the Municipal Court, and a presentation of the Grand Jury, opening the whole subject, which has been continued by six successive Mayors, including Mr. Bigelow, who, from his first inauguration into office, has never doubted the necessity of further accommodations for prisoners, in the County of Suffolk; although he opposed the erection of the new structure, deeming it possible to enlarge and remodel the Leverett street property, in such manner, as to meet the present wants of the county, without incurring the expense of an entire new building.

In connection with this report, will also be found, a description of the points of merit, claimed for the design, and a mechanical description of the structure, by which its principal dimensions, and mode of construction, will be understood. There is also appended a statement of the progress made in the work of erection, from the commencement, until the final completion of the building, and a list of the various committees, officers and contractors, of the edifice.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGINAL AND PRELIMINARY EFFORTS
WHICH LED TO THE BUILDING OF THE NEW JAIL FOR SUF-
FOLK COUNTY.

On Monday, January 13th, 1834,

A communication was made to the Mayor and Aldermen, by the Judge of the Municipal Court, including a presentment of the Grand Jury, respecting the Jail, on Leverett street, and the prisoners confined therein.

On Monday, January 20th, 1834,

The Hon. *Samuel A. Eliot*, as Chairman of the Committee, in the Board of Aldermen, to whom the above communication was referred, submitted a Report admitting, after careful examination and inspection, the well grounded complaints of the prisoners, as presented by the Grand Jury, arising from the *faulty construction of the building.*

The Committee of the Jail, to whom was referred the presentation of the Grand Jury, respecting the Jail, in Leverett street, with full power to act in the premises, beg leave to report, that they have inspected the Jail, and find, that the complaints of the prisoners of suffering from cold, were not without foundation. The principal cause of this evil is, the want of ventilation of the cells, at the upper part of which is a narrow aperture, through which, a sufficient portion of warm air cannot be made to pass, from the entry, to render the cell properly warm, in cold weather. This is an evil which so far as the Committee are able to perceive, is *irremediable*, and arises from the faulty construction of the prison. To render its inmates more comfortable, therefore, the

Committee have directed another blanket to be added to the two thin ones now allowed to each prisoner; and to ensure a supply of warm air, in the entries, they have caused an iron stove, of Alger's construction, to be placed in the 2nd story, and the heat of the furnace to be confined to the lower story, and fires to be continued, during the night, in cold weather, in both the furnace and the stove.

These arrangements, it is hoped, will secure a more suitable degree of warmth, in the apartments of the prisoners.

For the Committee,

(Signed,) SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

Read and accepted.

On the 12th of March, 1835,

Mr. Eliot, again submitted a report, in detail, of the evils existing in the old Jail, and a plan for building a block of new cells, within the external walls of the old Jail. This report was accompanied by an order, to appropriate the necessary amount of money, to carry the design into effect, and this order was laid on the table.

See Records of City Council, Vol. 6, page 96.

On the 21st July, 1836,

The Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, Chairman of a Joint Committee of the City Government, submitted a report, setting forth the evils arising from the *construction of the Jail*, in Leverett street; not however complaining of the care and management of the buildings, as they were, which report was accompanied by a resolve, to build a New Jail, on the City's land, at South Boston. Also, a Resolve to sell the Estate, on Leverett

street, as soon as the New Jail should be prepared. This Report, and these Resolves, after much consideration and discussion, were referred to the early and favorable attention of the next City Council.

See Record of the next City Council, Vol. 6, page 382.

On the 16th day of March, 1837,

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, Chairman of the Joint Committee, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a Report, in confirmation of the views expressed, in the Report of July, 1836, in favor of selling the property, on Leverett street, and building a New Jail, at South Boston. Accompanied with an order, to appoint a Committee with full power, to accomplish the object, and to make an appropriation for the purpose.

See Records of Common Council, Vol. 6, page 505.

On the 30th day of March, 1837,

A motion was made in Common Council to lay the whole of this Report on the table, which motion was negatived, and a motion for an indefinite postponement prevailed. See Records of Common Council, Vol. 7, page 23. After postponement of two years, on the 17th day of January, 1839, the subject was again brought up for the consideration of the City Government, by a motion of Mr. Shattuck, to refer so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to the Jail, on Leverett street, to a Committee, of which Mr. Grant was made Chairman.

On the 21st of January, 1839,

This Committee was joined, in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Eliot then being Mayor, was Chairman of this Joint Special Committee, and submitted a Report, which was printed, and on the 11th of April, 1839, at

a special meeting of the Common Council, this Report was taken up for consideration. The Report states, that the principal question, which occurs in relation to this matter is, whether a building, such as may be acceptable, should be erected on Leverett street or at South Boston; and on this point the Committee came decidedly to the conclusion, that it is expedient to remove the Jail to South Boston. This Report was accompanied by orders to sell the property on Leverett street; erect a Jail on the public lands, at South Boston; and to raise an amount of money sufficient for the purpose; and the Committee to whom the subject was referred were authorized to carry the proposed measure into effect; these orders passed in the Board of Aldermen, the yeas and nays being called, by a unanimous vote.

On the 2d day of May, 1839,

In Common Council, Mr. Jonathan Chapman moved an order, whereby the Committee were instructed to consider and report upon the practicability and expediency of building a Jail *in any part of the City proper*, as a substitute for the present Jail; and on the 10th day of May, 1839, it was ordered, that the Committee on the subject be authorized to purchase any estate *within the limits of the City proper*, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Jail or House of Detention. This order was however negatived, and on the 16th of May the Special Committee made a Report, adhering to their former opinion, and giving the reasons in full for the same — “it is inexpedient to build a Jail in any part of the City proper.”

Without further action, on the 7th of November, the whole subject was referred to the next City Council.

On the 14th day of January, 1841,

The subject was again revived in the City Council, and a Committee raised, of which Mr. Grant was Chairman, to be joined by the Mayor and Aldermen, to consider so much of the Mayor's Address, as relates to the best disposition of the Court House and Jail on Leverett street.

To the same Committee, was referred a communication from the Grand Jury, on the same subject.

This Committee reported Resolutions, that "the Jail on Leverett street is unworthy of the City of Boston," that "a new Jail ought to be erected on the same site," and that the land not necessary for this purpose should be sold. A long Report was made in favor of these resolutions, signed by the Hon. Jonathan Chapman, Chairman, then Mayor of the City. These resolutions were considered; passed to a second reading; ordered to be printed for the use of the present and next City Council, and laid on the table.

On the 23d day of December, 1841,

These Resolutions were taken up, and after amending them, by inserting "recommitted" instead of "erected," they were referred to the next City Council, to whom it was recommended "to enter early upon the work of reconstruction."

On the 20th day of January, 1842,

On motion of Mr. Grant, the Report of the last year, on the Jail, was taken up, and referred to the Joint Committee of the City Government, on the Jail and House of Industry. On the 27th of the same month, said Committee reported Resolutions, that plans and estimates be obtained for reconstruction of present Jail,

or for the construction of a new one, at their discretion, as soon as practicable.

On the 10th day of February, 1842,

Mr. Ayer submitted a minority Report, that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to rebuild the Jail, or incur any considerable expense in making alterations therein, and a Committee was raised to consider and report, on the expediency of disposing of the unoccupied land connected therewith, and applying the proceeds of the same to the liquidation of the city debt. The subject was laid on the table, and minority and majority Reports were ordered to be printed.

On the 5th day of May, 1842,

The Committee to whom the whole subject was referred, made a Report, asking, in conclusion, to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them, which was read and accepted.

This Committee had also referred to them, a project of building a New Jail, in the midst of the city, that is, on the north-east of the City Hall, and in near proximity to it, and on that subject they say, "that they have not seriously entertained the idea of erecting a Jail upon the land near the City Hall, and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of that subject.

This Report was signed by Jonathan Chapman, Mayor, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the whole subject, and so the matter was postponed another year.

On the 19th day of January, 1843,

A Joint Committee was appointed, on so much of the Mayor's Address to the City Council, as relates to the

County Jail, and Mr. Theophilus R. Marvin was first named on the Committee in the Council.

On the 16th of February, 1843, this Committee reported Resolves, that there are radical defects in the present Jail, and that it ought to be remodelled or rebuilt, and that the Committee on Public Buildings report plans and estimates for the same.

This Report, on the 28th of December, 1843, was accepted and placed on file, an ineffectual attempt having been previously made for indefinite postponement.

On Monday, August 5th, 1844,

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot presented a memorial of the Prison Discipline Society, to the City Government, respecting the Jail, which was referred to the Committee on the Jail, and on the 21st day of October, 1844, the same Committee made a report. "The Committee on the Jail, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel A. Eliot and others, a Committee of the Prison Discipline Society, in relation to the Leverett street Jail, ask leave to Report, "that the necessity of a new County Jail, instead of the ill contrived structure, on Leverett street, has been repeatedly presented to the consideration of the City Council. The frequent allusion to the subject, in the presentation of the Grand Juries of the last three or four years, sufficiently indicate the public opinion and feeling upon the subject. It is to be regretted, that the able arguments presented in the petition of the Committee of the Prison Discipline Society had not earlier been urged upon the consideration of the City Council."

The Committee, therefore, on account of the lateness of the season, refer the petition of the Prison Discipline

Society, to the early attention of the next City Council. Signed Martin Brimmer, Chairman. Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence—Came up concurred.

On the 11th day of February, 1845.

The Joint Special Committee, on erecting a New Jail, of which Mr. Davis, then Mayor, was Chairman, made a Report, in which it is stated that the Leverett street Jail was built without any of the modern improvements. It admits of no adequate supervision: the office of the Keeper not being connected with it. It admits of no employment:—the prisoner is left to brood in melancholy over the past, or to devise new plans of crime. It admits of no moral and religious instruction. It has no Chapel, or place of assembling for religious worship. It is improperly lighted, heated and ventilated. The cooking is inconveniently located. The security against escapes, imperfect. It admits of no classification of prisoners; debtors, witnesses, untried persons, old men, boys, keepers of houses of ill-fame, and all others are intermingled. It is obnoxious to the citizens of the ward, in which it is located. It is in the midst of a populous City, whose inhabitants are more or less exposed to the bad influences of the prisoners. It contains 43,000 square feet of land, which is worth, upon an average, one dollar and fifty cents per foot.

The report reviews thoroughly and fully the action of the City Government, in previous years, making copious extracts from the inaugural addresses of former Mayors, Messrs. Armstrong, Eliot, and Chapman, and also from the complaints of the Grand Jurors of previous years, and near the close of the Report, the following extract from Mr. Brimmer's Inaugural Address, containing what the Committee of the Legislature in

February, 1834, say on the same subject. Mr. Brimmer continues under this head, say the Committee, as follows, "this subject has been presented for your consideration by my two immediate predecessors; three times, within the last four years, has the County been presented by the Grand Jurors selected from among our fellow citizens, for its mal construction. In the year 1833, a Commission was appointed by the Legislature, to examine and report upon the several Jails and Houses of Correction, in the Commonwealth."

In a very able Report, made in February, 1834, are the following remarks, in reference to the Suffolk County Jail. "Its construction is about as bad as that of the old State Prison, at Charlestown; the rooms being of similar size, form, &c.; and the arrangement such as to bar all inspection. In this building, too, many debtors are confined, and it is impossible to prevent evil communication from the apartments of pirates, highwaymen and murderers, with debtors; as the case may be of pure minds and heavy misfortunes. In addition to this, females may be, and are often confined, in this building, and sometimes of the most abandoned character. And it is not impossible, that males and females of pure minds should be confined in this prison; because we have seen, that during the year ending September, 1833, more than a seventh part were females, and more than a fourth part were discharged by the Court, as not guilty. On the whole, considering the number of persons committed to the prison, annually, its construction, we think, is the heaviest weight upon the public morals, which we have seen or heard of in the Commonwealth."

"Thus your Committee have quoted from several intelligent Committees, who have had the subject under

consideration, that the greater weight might be given to the opinion of the many. All, it will be perceived, have come to the same conclusion, namely, that the Jail is a bad one; that it is badly located; and that it ought to be removed and rebuilt."

This Report, the joint production of Mayor Davis and Hon. George S. Hillard, prepared with great labor, from a careful review of all former proceedings, was signed by the Mayor, Thomas A. Davis, Chairman.

The Report was accompanied by an order, that the Joint Committee on Public Buildings, be instructed, as soon as possible, to procure plans and estimates of the construction of a New Jail, with the modern improvements, to be located at South Boston, and the order passed.

Monday, July 7th, 1845. The Committee reported a plan of a Jail drawn by G. J. F. Bryant, and recommended that it be built at the southeasterly corner of the City's land, at South Boston, and the City Treasurer be authorized to borrow \$55,000 for the purpose.

In Common Council, the Report was recommitted with instructions for the Committee to consider the expediency of providing suitable apartments, for the safe keeping of prisoners required in Court; and further investigate the location of a New Jail.

The Committee reported, that a lock-up could be had under the Court House, or in its immediate vicinity; but in their opinion, in making a choice of a location for the Jail, they were limited to the unoccupied lands on the Neck, and to South Boston. Such were the difficulties and expense of obtaining land enough, which was suitable, in the City proper, their conclusion was in favor of the location of a Jail, at South Boston.

This second Report of the Committee, which was dis-

criminating and important, the joint production of Mr. Hillard and Mr. Davis, was signed by the Mayor, Mr. Davis, as Chairman—an order was therefore passed to build a Jail, at South Boston. The yeas and nays were taken, in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen; five voted in favor, one against it; and one was excused from voting. So the order did not pass; two-thirds being necessary. This vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the order was subsequently passed, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$55,000 to build a Jail, at South Boston, by yeas and nays, eight voting in the affirmative.

A remonstrance came up from South Boston, against locating a Jail there, and an order was finally passed, referring the Report of the Committee to the next City Council.

In January, 1846, so much of the Mayor's Address, as relates to the erection of a new Jail, was referred to a Joint Committee. The Committee were ordered to procure plans and estimates. The Committee afterwards reported that, "owing to obstacles existing to the erection of a new Jail, at South Boston, arising from location of streets across the city property, by the original proprietors, your Committee have postponed any decided action, on the subject, until certain legal questions should be settled; they therefore recommend that the whole subject be referred to the next City Council, which Report was signed by Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor, and passed.

January 14, 1847. On motion of Mr. Sampson, ordered, that all the documents on file, relative to the erection of a new Jail, be referred to Messrs. Sampson, Dutton and Jones, with such as the Aldermen may join.

Sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Sampson presented a communication from George Sumner, Esq., relative to the proposed new Jail in Boston, and concerning Prisons in France, and on motion of the same member said communication was referred to the Joint Committee on a Jail, with instructions to cause five hundred copies to be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

January 28th, 1847, the order of the 14th inst. referring certain documents, relative to a new Jail, to a Joint Special Committee on a new Jail, came down non-concurred, with reference of the same to the Joint *Standing* Committee. Read, and thereupon ordered, that this Board insist upon their former vote. A Committee of Conference was appointed, on the matters of difference.

February 18th, 1847. A Report from this Committee of Conference recommended that —— and two members of the Common Council be added to the Joint Standing Committee, on the Jail and House of Correction, &c., &c., for the remainder of the current municipal year, and said Committee was authorized to proceed to business, when any five members shall be present, at a duly notified meeting; came down with this entry on the back of said order: "Read and not accepted, and this Board adheres to its former vote."

Thus ended the action of the City Government, on the subject of a new Jail, for the year 1847.

January, 1848. In Common Council, ordered, that so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to the erection of a new Jail, be referred to a Joint Special Committee of five members of this Board, with such as the Mayor and Aldermen may join, with full power to obtain plans and estimates, and report the same to the Common Council. This order was passed in Common

Council, and sent up for concurrence. Read in the Board of Aldermen, and ordered that the subject be referred to the City Solicitor, for his opinion upon the following question: "Is the duty of providing a suitable Jail, for the County of Suffolk, imposed by law upon the City Council, or upon the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, exclusively?" The opinion of the City Solicitor was obtained, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed; and although it was the opinion of the City Solicitor, that the power was in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen, exclusively, it was voted, that so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to the erection of a new Jail be referred to a Joint Special Committee of five members of the Common Council, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, with full power to obtain plans and estimates, and report the same to the Common Council.

Passed in Common Council, came up for concurrence, read and *non-concurred*.

Ordered, That the subject of providing a suitable Jail for the County of Suffolk be referred to the Mayor, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Aldermen Briggs, Wilkins and Gould, to consider and Report.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, above named, reported that they were "unanimously of opinion, that no better site, than the present can be obtained. On some accounts, it would be desirable to have it nearer the Court House; but the impossibility of obtaining sufficient land, in the centre of the city, renders such a location, entirely out of the question." Such being the case, the Committee reported resolves, in favor of building a new Jail, on Leverett street; that the Committee be authorized to procure plans and estimates; and that the Committee report the number of

persons committed to Jail, each year, for ten years; designating males, females, debtors, witnesses, untried, tried, largest number, at any one time, number for one night, and number for not more than four nights.

The object was, better to understand the amount of classification required, in the new structure. The information was furnished to the Committee, by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, and printed. Having received this information, the Special Committee reported the following order for the Committee, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Chairman: Ordered, That the plan drawn by G. J. F. Bryant be accepted, and that he be directed to prepare the necessary specifications. Read and accepted, and the order passed.

In this stage of the proceedings, a Memorial was presented by William D. Coolidge, respecting a new Jail, about to be built on Leverett street "that the same be located in some other place." Referred to the Committee on the Jail. While the memorial was before the Committee, it was ordered, that the Committee be authorized to provide a suitable house for the Jailer, during the erection of the new Jail; that the old engine-house, on Leverett street, be used for cooking accommodations, during the same time; and that the Committee be authorized to proceed, forthwith, to take down the old Court House and the Jailer's House, that is, the large central building on Leverett street, and remove the materials to a suitable place, for the erection of the new buildings.

A remonstrance of Otis Munroe and others, against placing the Jail, on Leverett street, was presented, and a hearing requested. Read, and thereupon ordered, that the whole Board of Mayor and Aldermen will hear the parties, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

Agreeably to adjournment, the Board took into consideration the subject of locating a new Jail, on Leverett street; the memorial of William D. Coolidge merchant, and the remonstrance of Otis Munroe and others.

Mr. Coolidge urged before the Mayor and Aldermen, that Ward 5 was opposed, and had long been, to building a new Jail, on Leverett street; that it would be in the midst of the city; that it would be in a pit hole, that it could never be well ventilated, and the land could be sold for \$2 per foot; there being forty-three thousand feet. In favor of locating on the corner of Cambridge and Grove streets, on lands owned by Ward Jackson's heirs, Dr. Parkman, and Robert G. Shaw; Mr. Coolidge urged that it would reconcile Ward 5, and not be obnoxious to the citizens in the part of the City, near Cambridge Bridge; that it would be open to the Commissioners' line, on the west, and always exposed to the western breezes and the tide water; that the drainage would be good; that it would be of easy access to the citizens, from Charles and Cambridge streets; that it would be about the same distance from the Courts as the Leverett street Jail; that the flats could be purchased, and the land filled up, for less than one dollar per foot; that enough could be obtained for extension, to meet any probable future wants of the City. That it would give the City a valuable wharf and dock property on the west side of Charles street, extended; that it would enable the City to extend Charles street, on the margin of the City, from the old Cambridge Bridge, to the East Cambridge Bridge, thus making a great thoroughfare from the Providence to the Lowell Railroad Depot; in a word, that it would give the City what it had been so long

waiting for, a suitable site for a new Jail, *in the City proper*; and that he had ascertained from the owners, that the land could be bought, within a given time, on terms as favorable as those above mentioned.

After Mr. Coolidge's statement, Mayor Quincy called upon Sheriff Eveleth, Louis Dwight and others, to express an opinion on the question of location, "if these things were so." They replied in favor of the proposed new location, as thus informed.

After a full hearing, the Board adjourned for the purpose of viewing the new site, bounded on the channel of the waters of Charles River, near the Cambridge old bridge.

Ordered, also, that the Committee on the Jail, suspend action in relation to erecting a new building on Leverett street, until the further order of this Board.

After viewing the New Jail site, proposed, it was ordered, that the Mayor be directed to cause the land offered by Dr. George Parkman and others, to be purchased for the City; provided the title is satisfactory.

Ordered, That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, be authorized to borrow sums of money, from time to time, as may be needed, for the purchase of lands, for the erection of a new Jail.

Referred, in Common Council, to the Committee on Finance. Came up for concurrence. Read and concurred.

"The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a communication from the Mayor, and an order relating to providing funds for the erection of a new Jail, ask leave to Report, that the present Jail is universally allowed to be inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended, and in character and situation unworthy the City. For the last eight or

ten years, many plans have been drawn and endeavors made to provide a new one. The position that has been selected is well calculated for the purpose, being within the same distance from the court house as the present, and situated on Charles River, where the light and air can never be obstructed, and where sufficient land can be obtained, at a moderate price, to supply all the present and prospective wants of the county. Your Committee are of opinion, that the land should be bought and the work commenced, without delay. It appears by the Report of the City Solicitor, that the duty of providing a Jail, rests entirely with the Board of Aldermen, and that they have the power to contract a debt, binding on the City, for that purpose. They ask the assent of the Council, that the loans made, be made in the usual manner, and the Committee are unanimously of opinion, that the annexed order should be passed. For the Committee." Josiah Quincy, Jr., Chairman.

The Special Committee on the Jail Report, That in obedience to the unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen, they have purchased 72,627 superficial feet of flats from George Parkman, at 60 cents—and 71,257 feet superficial of Heirs of Ward Jackson, at 60 cents—and 36,027 feet superficial of Robert G. Shaw, at 70 cents—and 13,547 feet superficial of R. G. Shaw, at 75 cents.

That they have advertised for the Proposals for the several parts of the work, and made a contract for driving 4000 piles, at \$2.25 apiece. Before, however, closing the other contracts, as they exceed the anticipated cost, the Committee submit the accompanying report of the Architect, showing what part of the lands will ultimately be used for streets and other purposes, and what will be the cost of the building. Josiah

Quincy, Chairman. Read and accepted. Thereupon Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized and directed to sign the contracts for filling the lands, constructing the sea wall, and laying the foundation of the new Jail, on the plan ordered by this Board and approved by their vote of November 7th, 1848. Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized to contract for all the granite for the exterior walls of the Jail, according to the present plans. This ended the action for the year 1848.

Early in 1849 it was ordered, that the Mayor, Hon. John P. Bigelow, and Aldermen Rogers, Perkins and Wilkins, be a Committee to consider and report what measures shall be taken concerning the erection of the contemplated Jail. Soon after the passage of the foregoing order, Mr. Bigelow employed Mr. Jonathan Preston to examine the old Jail, in Leverett street, and Report a plan and estimate for remodeling and enlarging the same, with a view, if possible, to abandon the project of erecting the proposed new building.

In February following, the subject of the New Jail was taken up, by the new Board of Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayor moved, that the plan submitted by Jonathan Preston for altering the old Jail, be adopted by this Board, and that the building of the contemplated New Jail be relinquished. Upon the question of passing said order, the yeas and nays, being required, were taken as follows, viz: Yeas—The Mayor, and Alderman Perkins—two. Nays—Aldermen Rogers, Pope, Wilkins, Briggs, Ober, Grant, and Hall—seven. So said Order did not prevail.

“ Ordered, That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, be authorized and empowered to borrow such sums of money from time to time, as may be needed for the purchase of lands for, and the

erection of a new Jail. Read, accepted, and the order passed. On passing the order, the yeas and nays being required, agreeably to the joint rule of the City Council, were taken as follows, viz: Yeas, Aldermen Rogers, Wilkins, Pope, Hathaway, Gould, Briggs, Ober and Grant, 8. Nays, none. Sent down for concurrence. Came up concurred, with this amendment inserted, "not exceeding the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars." Read and concurred.

"Ordered, That the Plan of the Jail presented by Mr. Gridley J. F. Bryant, be adopted, and that the northerly wall of the north wing be placed ten feet from the north line of the lot bought of Dr. Parkman, and that the centre of the front wall be placed one hundred and ninety feet, easterly, from the Commissioners' line, and that all previous orders, inconsistent with the above, be rescinded. Passed by unanimous vote, March 20, 1849.

Ordered, That the Board now proceed by ballot to the choice of a Committee to superintend the erection of the New Jail. And the ballots being taken, it appeared that Aldermen Briggs, Perkins, and Rogers, were chosen.

Ordered, also, That the Committee on the Erection of the New Jail be, and the same are, hereby authorized and directed, to carry out the building the Jail in conformity with the plans of Gridley J. F. Bryant, adopted by this Board on the 20th instant, and for the purpose, to make such alterations in the existing contracts for labor and materials as may be required by the changes which have been made in the original plan, and such further contracts for labor and materials as shall be necessary to fully finish and complete the same, subject however to the approval of this Board.

Alderman Rogers was excused, at his own request, from serving on the Building Committee of the New Jail, and Alderman Wilkins was appointed in his place.

Ordered, That the sea walls to enclose the New Jail lot, on the west side, be built on the Commissioners' line.

Ordered, That Aldermen Briggs, Samuel S. Perkins and James Perkins, be a Standing Committee on the Erection of a New Jail. This Committee had charge of the erection of the structure during the year 1850.

In April, 1850, the Committee on the Erection of the New Jail made a full Report, in detail, to the City Council, of their doings to this date, accompanied by the recommendation of the passing of the following order:—[This Report was printed, and signed by Billings Briggs, the Chairman.]

Ordered, That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee of Finance, be authorized and empowered to borrow such sums of money, from time to time, as may be needed for the erection of the New Jail, not exceeding the sum of two hundred and seven thousand dollars. Read, accepted, and the order passed by a unanimous vote. Sent down for concurrence, and came up concurred. April 18th, 1850. Ordered, That the Committee on the Erection of the New Jail be authorized to make a contract for enclosing the land for a yard to the Jail with a brick wall on the westerly line, as the proposed plan for laying out and continuing Charles street, and with a wooden fence easterly on North Grove street, and north and south, as purchased. Read and laid on the table, and the whole Board will view the same on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ordered, That the Committee on the erection of the New Jail be authorized to lease at auction or other-

wise, that part of the land purchased for a Jail site lying west of the proposed continuation of Charles street, fenced out for a wharf.

The order authorizing the Committee on the erection of the New Jail, to make a contract to enclose the land for a yard to the Jail with a brick wall on the proposed continuation of Charles street, and on the west, and suitable wooden fences on the south and north line and on North Grove street, was taken from the table and referred to the next meeting of this Board.

Ordered, That the Committee on the erection of the New Jail, be authorized to enclose the Jail yard with a brick wall on the contemplated continuation of Charles street, and a suitable wooden fence on Grove street, and the north and south lines.

Ordered, That Aldermen Briggs, Clark and Hollbrook be the Standing Special Committee on the erection of the New Jail. This Committee have served during the year 1851, until the final completion of the building.

Ordered, That the Committee on the erection of the New Jail be authorized to build receiving rooms, as per plan, and to furnish the prison and prepare it for occupancy as soon as practicable, and the expense over the balance of the appropriation now remaining from the original loan to be charged to county expenses.

Nov. 3, 1851.

Ordered, That the Committee on the erection of the New Jail be authorized to report in print.

Voted and Ordered. That the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, be authorized and requested to remove all the prisoners from the Jail on Leverett street in Ward 5, to the Jail on Grove street in Ward 5, in the City of Boston, before the first day of December next.

Orders have been passed from time to time, that the contracts entered into between the City of Boston and Joel Wheeler and Asa Swallow, for the masonry of the new Jail; and between the City of Boston and Charles W. Cummings and George W. Smith, for the iron work and blacksmithing of the new Jail; and between the City of Boston and Samuel Jepson, for the carpentry, joinery, painting and glazing of the new Jail; be signed by Mayor Bigelow. The above contracts, together with those previously entered into, between the City of Boston and Enoch Plummer, for the piles; and Luther Munn, for the earth and mud filling of the site, for the granite sea and foundation walls of the site, and for the building, and the granite of the superstructure, all of which had been signed by Mayor Quincy, previous to the termination of his Mayoralty—embody all contracts of importance, required to erect and complete the structure.

The necessary orders appropriating funds for the prosecuting of the work, since its commencement, have been promptly passed by the Common Council, as well as the Board of Mayor and Aldermen; so that no delay to the constant progress of the building, since its commencement,—as is too often the case in works of the kind—has occurred, thus enabling the committees having charge of the work, to meet all payments due to the contractors promptly, from the beginning to the closing up of the construction account.

The foregoing, in accordance with the Records, embody all orders and acts of importance, which have passed the City Council, on the subject of the erection of a New Jail, for Suffolk County. Thus after eighteen years of the action of the City Government, during the successive administrations of Mayors Armstrong, Eliot, Brimmer, Chapman, Davis, Quincy, and Bigelow, all of

whom have freely discussed, in their yearly addresses, the necessity of a New Jail, a site has been procured and enclosed *in the City proper*, and the building erected and made ready for occupancy.

It is not a little remarkable, that in all the consideration and difference of opinion, that has ever existed, in regard to location—Plans of Building—or repairing, there has been no difference of opinion recorded in regard to the unfitness of the present Jail, on Leverett street.

Whether the New Jail should be located at South Boston, or in the City proper?

Whether a New Jail should be erected or the old materials remodelled, on the present site?

Whether it should be built on the plan designed by Mr. Dwight and Mr. Bryant, or on the plan designed by Mr. Haviland, of Philadelphia?

Whether the plan prepared by Mr. Bryant, under the direction of Mr. Jonathan Preston, for remodeling the old Jail, which were all matters of honest difference of opinion, and long and earnest discussion, still there is nothing on the records of all the proceedings, to show that the old Jail, on Leverett street, was anything else than what it has often been presented by Grand Juries, by a Committee of the Legislature, in 1833, and by Mr. Eliot's first report, as unsuitable and entirely unfit. All the questions are now settled. The location is fixed *in the City proper*. The plan of building is that by Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, as early as 1846,—the various other plans presented from year to year, having been fully considered and rejected.

Your Committee now annex the descriptions prepared by Mr. Dwight and Mr. Bryant, of the structure as erected and completed.

MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION.

The Jail is "cruciform" in plan and consists of a "centre octagon building," having "four wings" radiating from the north, south, east and west sides thereof; the north, south and east wings contain the cells for the use of the prisoners, and the west wing is appropriated for the use of the Jailer's family, officer's quarters and the necessary incidental offices and apartments required for the building, together with a chapel and hospital therein.

The three wings, containing the cells aforesaid are constructed upon the "Auburn plan," (being a prison within a prison;) the north and south wings measure 47 feet in length, and 58 feet in width, and 53 feet 7 inches in height above the surface of the ground, the block of cells within each of the north and south wings measure 44 feet 8 inches in length, 27 feet in width, and 53 feet in height, and are divided into five stories; each story contains 8 cells, each of which measures 8 by 11 feet, and 10 feet high, thus giving to each of these two wings 40 cells.

The east wing measures 142 feet in length, 58 in width, and 53 feet 7 inches in height above the surface of the ground; the block of cells within this wing is 126 feet 8 inches long, 27 feet wide, and 53 feet high; it is also divided into five stories in height, each story contains 28 cells of uniform size with those in the northern and southern wings, before described, thus giving to this wing, 140 cells.

The spaces around the outside of each block of cells, in each of the before-described wings, (between the cell walls and the exterior walls of the said wings,) are appropriated as "areas," which are to be open from the floor of the lower story of cells, in each wing, up to the ceiling of the upper story of cells, in said wings; galleries of iron extend the entire length of each of these blocks, outside the cells, on a level with each of the floors thereof; these galleries, which encircle the interior of the "centre octagonal building" aforesaid, on the same uniform level with the first named galleries. Each cell contains a window and a door, communicating immediately with the galleries of the "areas." The west wing measures 58 feet in width and 48 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is of uniform height with the three first named wings; it is four stories in height, the lower one of which contains the family kitchen and scullery of the jailer; in the second story are the jailer's office rooms, and the jailer's family parlor; the third is devoted entirely to the sleeping rooms of the jailer's family and officers; and the fourth story is appropriated for the hospital and chapel of the prison.

The centre "octagonal building" measures 79 feet 8 inches square, and 83 feet 8 inches in height above the surface of the ground. It is two stories in height, the lower one of which contains the great kitchen scullery, bakery, and laundry, and is on a uniform level with the lower story of cells in each of the three wings which contain the same. The upper story is finished as one "great central guard and inspecting room," reaching from the ceiling of the first story, up to the roof of the building; this room measures 76 feet 4 inches square, and contains the galleries and staircases, connecting with the galleries around the outside of the cells, in the three wings aforesaid.

All the "areas" around the outside of the cells of the north, south, and east wings, receive light from the great windows of the exterior walls of said wings; these are twenty-eight in number, each measuring 10 feet in width, and 33 feet 6 inches, in height, beneath which, other windows, 10 feet wide, and 6 feet 6 inches in height, are placed, thus yeilding an amount of light to the interior of the cells, probably, four times as great, as that, in any prison yet constructed upon the Auburn system, and far greater than that received into the cells of those prisons constructed with their cells *connected* with the exterior walls of the structure, where, in every instance, so far as the knowledge of the writer extend, the cell windows have been much too diminutive. The "Jail kitchen," and "guard or inspecting room," of the "centre octagonal" building, receives light from windows of uniform size, and arranged in the same manner as those windows, in the exterior walls of the wings; the "guard or inspection room," receives additional light from circular windows, placed above the great windows. The various stories of the west wing are lighted from windows arranged, uniformly, with those in the exterior walls of the wings aforesaid.

The exterior of the structure is entirely of Quincy granite, formed with split ashler in courses, with cornices and other projecting portions of the entire building, both inside and outside thereof, are of stone, iron and bricks, excepting the interior of the "west wing," which is finished with wood, in the usual manner of dwelling houses.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The following description of the location and of the internal arrangements, shows the peculiar advantages of the New Jail.

The *Location* is near the corner of Grove and Cambridge streets; about 300 feet north of Cambridge street, between Cambridge street and the Medical College and the General Hospital, on the north, and about as far north of Cambridge street as the new Eye and Ear Infirmary is south of it; so that all four of those public buildings, are in the same part of the city. They are seen, on the whole length of Cambridge bridge, in approaching the city from the west, at once presenting a most agreeable view of four important public Institutions. Coming in from Cambridge, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a brick building, appears on the right of the eastern extremity of the bridge; the New Jail, on the left,—a centre with wings of split granite facing the west:—farther north, the Medical College,—a brick building;—and farther north still, a noble building, the General Hospital, a centre with wings, facing the south, all of them open to the water, and to the pure air coming across the water from Cambridge, Brookline and Watertown.

The *Site* is airy, being exposed and open to the bay, Charles River and Cambridge, on the west; it is level on the surface, and easily drained, extending to tide-water; it is easy of access for heavy articles, on navigable water, and for prisoners from Cambridge and Grove

streets ; it is not surrounded with, and overlooked by, higher grounds and buildings ; it admits of an extension of the building to meet any future probable wants and necessities of the city ; it is not far removed from the Court House ; and it is of easy and pleasant access to the intelligent and humane.

The *Supervision* from a central position extends outside and inside, to all the principal walls, windows, corridors, staircases, galleries, cells, doors, fastenings ; so that one sentinel on duty in the guard room can see more, know more, exercise more control, prevent more escapes, than many men, on duty, in an ordinary prison.

The *Security* against escape is also seen in the plan of building ; in this respect, it is a prison within a prison, so that if a prisoner breaks the wall of his cell, he is still in prison, and has another wall to break, while, at the same time, he is in sight and hearing of the sentinel, in the guard room.

The security is increased by the construction in this, also—that it admits of an entire separation of the prisoners, thus placing the responsibility of breaking a cell on the individual occupying that cell, and on him alone.

The cells being as numerous as any probable number of prisoners, they can be separated entirely, especially at night ; one from another, so far as necessary, by day and by night.

The *Light* of the prison is well and thoroughly provided through large windows, in the outer wall, and an open grated door, and an open grated window, all of round iron, in each cell, so that the proportion of superficial space allotted to each prisoner for the admission of light, is equal to that of well lighted houses.

The bars of iron being *round* instead of square, they admit more light than the usual bar.

The warmth of the sun is admitted through the large windows, to shine on the corridors in front of the cells, and thus extend to the prisoners its cheerful and healthful influence.

The *Ventilation* of the cells is secured by the plan of building, in which the cells are arranged, on the centre walls, having corridors extending around them, and enclosing them, into which cool pure air in summer, and pure warm air in winter, is freely admitted, and a ventilating flue, in each cell, connecting the cell with extracting flues. The plan of building has not only this advantage, in regard to ventilation, but the further advantage of being cool in summer, and warm in winter.

The *Employment* of the prisoner is provided for in this plan, in the several corridors, or in the cells and corridors, or in the cells, according to the nature of the case, both the cells and corridors being well adapted to labor in regard to convenience, light, and space.

The *Instruction*, or the opportunity for instruction, is well provided for in a chapel, easily accessible from the several galleries; at the windows of the cells, which are not exposed to the weather, or in the privilege rooms, which are connected with the galleries, at the extremity of each wing.

The *Correction* of prisoners for misdemeanor is provided for, in punishment cells; and the encouragement of prisoners for good conduct, is provided for in privilege rooms.

The *Extension* of the building to meet the future wants and necessities of the city, is provided for, at the extremities of the wings, without disturbing the general grouping, convenience, supervision, or distribution.

The *Convenience* of the Prison is provided for in this plan, by having all the offices, eating rooms, sleeping

rooms, staircases, cooking and washing rooms, beneath, or on the sides of the great central guard room, within sight or hearing of one central position. Thus the principal keeper, from his office, can see or call the guard on duty, in the guard room ; the guard on duty, in the guard room, being in sight of the keeper, in his office, can receive the prisoner, of whatever class, and direct the same to the appropriate Prison, and see that he goes there, without leaving the guard room ; so also, by night or day, in case of danger or alarm, from any cause within or without, the whole force of the Prison can be instantly summoned to the guard room. The food also, being provided, in the large kitchen, directly under the guard room, is furnished and distributed, on the same level with the kitchen floor, to the corridor floor of each Prison, through lateral orifices or slides, directly from the kitchen. The gas light, too, of all the corridors, lighting all the cells, in all the Prisons for all classes of prisoners, is controlled from the guard room, from which central position, it can be seen to what degree the prison is lighted. In the distribution of food to the prisoners in their cells, in the service of the Prison of every kind, there is an easy and constant supervision from the guard room.

In case of want or suffering, by any prisoner, in any cell, notice is easily given to the guard, on duty, in the guard room. The communication, too, between the cleansing rooms, the kitchen and the guard room, is speedy and easy, because they are all contiguous. The floors of the central guard room, the principal story of the keeper's house, and the galleries of the second story of cells, in all the Prisons, are a perfect level, without a stumbling place ; and the kitchen floor and the floor of the cleansing rooms, and the corridor floor of all the

Prisons, are also on a perfect level, without a stumbling place; so that in all these particulars, the *Convenience* is secured in this plan.

The fastenings of the cell doors are the new Locks of Edward Kershaw of Boston, made and designed expressly for the Boston New Jail, and since applied to several other prisons of similar construction, they are self locking, but it takes a master to unlock one of them, even when they are wholly exposed to his operations, and then he may find that he cannot do it without Kershaw's Key. But they are placed beyond the reach of the prisoner while confined in his cell, by a hinge, hasp or bar, of strong flat iron, turning over the outer corner of the cell door jamb, on its outside face, and locking itself at the distance of fifteen or sixteen inches from the grate of the door, through which the prisoner cannot thrust his hand, the orifices being so small, so that there is very little probability, if any, that the prisoner in his cell will ever pick this lock.

Beside this, there is an orifice in the hasped hinge or bar, five or six inches from the door, and a corresponding peg in the jamb, on which it fastens to secure the door against the struggles of the prisoner if he makes resistance even before the fastening is locked.

The bars of iron of which the grated doors and windows are made are round iron; so that light is not much intercepted by the grates; either in the cells or in the areas. It is far different in this respect, than if the grates were made of square or flat iron. No person who has not observed closely and carefully on this subject, would suppose that so great a difference could be made in the light of the prison, by so small a circumstance.

Thus in the Boston New Jail due consideration has been given to the location, the site, the classification, the supervision, the security, the light, the ventilation, and the cleanliness.

PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

The work of erecting the structure was commenced early in December, 1848, by driving the foundation piles; it was, however, partially suspended during the first three months of 1849, during the time of the examination of the project proposed by Mr. Bigelow, of remodelling the old Jail building on Leverett street. Immediately upon the settling of this question, the works were resumed with great vigor, by strong forces of operatives, the contracts not already entered into by Mayor Quincy being all settled and signed by Mayor Bigelow early in the Spring of 1849. The entire sea wall enclosing the site and entire foundations of the structure, together with the superstructure of the east or long wing, were all completed previous to the close of this year, when the works were again suspended until the Spring of 1850, at which time they were again resumed, and prosecuted constantly through the year; at the close of which the entire superstructure was enclosed, and most of the carpentry and joinery, and the iron work were completed. During the season of 1851, the interior fittings and finishings have been executed, as also the exterior boundary walls, fences, gates, lock-ups, stable and sheds. On the 25th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one the building was made ready for occupancy, and the prisoners—till then occupying the old Jail on Leverett street—were transferred to the new structure.

The following list comprises the names of the various persons who have been instrumental in the erection of the New Jail, for Suffolk County :—

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.,

Mayor of Boston, and Chairman of the first Committee—Billings Briggs and Frederick A. Gould.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Billings Briggs, *Chairman.*

John H. Wilkins, Henry B. Rogers, Moses Grant, John P. Ober.

THIRD COMMITTEE.

Billings Briggs, *Chairman.*

Samuel S. Perkins, and James Perkins.

FOURTH COMMITTEE.

Billings Briggs, *Chairman.*

Henry M. Holbrook, and Calvin W. Clark.

DESIGNER AND ARCHITECT.

Louis Dwight, and Gridley J. F. Bryant.

EXECUTIVE SUPERINTENDENT.

James McAllaster, *Superintendent of Public Buildings.*

CONTRACTORS.

Luther Munn—for Earth and Mud, Filling of Site, Sea Wall around the Site, Granite Foundations, and Granite Superstructure.

Enoch Plummer—for Pile Foundations.

Joel Wheeler, and Asa Swallow—for Masonry.

Charles W. Cummings, and George W. Smith—for Iron Work and Blacksmithing.

Samuel Jepson—for Carpentry, Joinery, Painting and Glazing.

George Baird—for Plumbing and Water Works.

Your Committee now submit the following financial statement, which embraces the expenditures of every kind made to this date, from the first purchase of the site, arranged under separate heads, thus conveying a clear insight of the cost of the several parts of the lands and structure, from its commencement to its final completion, ready for occupancy.

LANDS.

71,257 sup. feet purchased of Heirs of Ward		
Jackson, - - - - -		\$43,324.07
72,627 sup. feet purchased of Dr. George		
Parkman, - - - - -		44,120.90
49,574 sup. feet purchased of Robert G.		
Shaw, - - - - -		42,948.75
<hr/>		
193,458 sup. feet purchased, originally cost a		
total of - - - - -		\$130,393.72

FILLING UP LANDS.

Luther Munn, Earth and Mud, -	\$29,149.72
Dalrymple & Leonard, Earth and	
Mud, - - - - -	786.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,935.72

SEA WALL TO ENCLOSE LANDS.

Luther Munn, Stone and laying		
same, - - - - -	\$18,408.00	
	<hr/>	
Making the total cost of the site when ready		
for the New Jail, - - - - -		\$178,737.44

N. B. The cost of the above lands, together with the filling up of the same, and enclosing with a sea wall is therefore $92\frac{40}{100}$ cents per superficial foot.

FOR THE JAIL BUILDING, AS FOLLOWS:

Enoch Plummer, for Piles,	-	\$13,503.00
William Wentworth, for Piles	-	627.00
<hr/>		
Total,	-	\$14,130.00

FOR THE FOUNDATION WALLS, BELOW SURFACE OF
THE SITE, RESTING ON THE PILES.

Luther Munn—Stone, and laying		
same, -	-	\$42,745.20
<hr/>		
Total,	-	\$42,745.20

FOR THE GRANITE ABOVE THE FOUNDATION WALLS.

Luther Munn—Granite for the en-		
tire exterior walls,	-	\$54,000.00
Luther Munn—Granite for twelve		
strong cells,	-	3,000.00
Luther Munn—Granite for cells,		
windows, and other inside work,		3,851.08
Jeremiah Wetherbee & Co.—Gran-		
ite for Sills, &c.,	-	148.45
<hr/>		
Total,	-	\$60,999.43

MASONRY.

For Masonry, of all kinds, including Slating,		
Gutters, Conductors, Stone Cell Floors and		
Ceilings, Cell Caps and Sills, Coppering,		
Plastering, and including also setting (but		
not furnishing) the Granite of the exterior		
walls and entrance Steps and Buttresses,		
Joel Wheeler and Asa Swallow,	\$82,295.39	
Sundry bills for jobbing to va-		
rious persons, -	-	745.31
<hr/>		
Total,	-	\$83,040.70

IRON WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.

For the entire Iron Work of every kind connected with the building,
 Charles W. Cummings and George W. Smith—Iron and Labor, - \$61,223.97
 Edward Kershaw, Locks to Cells, and putting on, - - - 1,430.00
 Jeremiah Wetherbee & Co.—cutting Granite to receive Locks, - 220.00

 Total, - - - \$62,873.97

CARPENTRY, JOINERY, PAINTING AND GLAZING.

Samuel Jepson—for Stock and Labor for Carpentry, Joinery, Painting and Glazing, of the building, 18,819.03
 Sundry small bills for Lumber, for jobbing, - - - - 661.19

 Total, - - - \$19,480.22

PLUMBING.

George Baird—Bathing Apparatus, Washing and Water Closet, for Jailer's House, or West Wing, - \$455.11
 George Baird—for Plumbing, for the Great Kitchen and for the Prisoner's Wings, of the Building, - - - - 1,833.07

 Total - - - \$2,288.18

INCIDENTALS.

To various persons—for Clocks, Bell, Vane, Papering Walls, Numbering Cells, White-washing building throughout, Ventilators on Roof, Jobbing and Stock therefor, Total, \$6,245.51

SURVEYS OF LAND, LABOR AND MATERIALS, AND
ARCHITECTURE.

To various persons, - - - Total, 6,952.53

COOKING APPARATUS.

Cyrus Alger & Co.—Boilers, - \$240.00

Allen & Endicott—Steam Boiler
and fixtures, - - - 552.44

Total, - - - \$792.44

HEATING APPARATUS.

Chilson, Richardson & Co., - \$75.07

C. H. & Co., - - - 310.50

H. & F. Stimpson, - - - 505.67

Sundries, - - - 126.75

do. - - - 11.44

Total, - - - \$1,029.43

GAS FIXTURES.

Boston Gas Works, - - - \$855.95

A. W. Turner, - - - 23.00

J. Tilden—Masonry, - - - 14.00

Total, - - - \$892.95

"LOCK-UPS," IN JAIL YARD.

To N. A. Silloway and others, - \$1,928.79

Total, - - - \$1,928.79

BRICK BOUNDARY WALL, AND WOODEN FENCE AND
GATES.

To Dexter Wadleigh—Bricks and Labor,

Luther Munn—for Granite - -

N. A. Silloway—for Carpentry, -

Joseph Ross—for Oak Gates, -

Total, - - - \$9,958.82

BARN AND SHED, IN JAIL YARD.

Lumber and Labor,	-	-	\$208.99
Total,	-	-	\$208.99

FIXTURES FOR GREAT KITCHEN.

	\$171.00
	400.00
	131.58
Total,	-
Total outlay,	\$702.58
	\$493,007.18

SUMMARY OF COST OF THE STRUCTURE.

Lands,	-	-	-	-	\$130,393.72
Filling up and grading Lands,	-	-	-	-	29,935.72
Sea Wall, to enclose do.	-	-	-	-	18,408.00
Piling, beneath building,	-	-	-	-	14,130.00
Granite Foundation, beneath building,	-	-	-	-	42,745.20
Granite for Superstructure,	-	-	-	-	60,999.43
Masonry,	-	-	-	-	83,040.70
Iron Work,	-	-	-	-	62,873.97
Carpentry, Joinery, Painting and Glazing,					19,480.22
Plumbing and Water Works,	-	-	-	-	2,288.18
Surveys of Land, Materials and Labor, and					
Architecture,	-	-	-	-	6,952.53
Incidentals, of various kinds,	-	-	-	-	6,245.51
Cooking, Washing, Ironing and Steaming,					792.44
Heating Apparatus,	-	-	-	-	1,029.43
Gas Fixtures,	-	-	-	-	892.95
“Lockup” buildings, in Jail Yard,					1,928.79

Boundary Wall, Fences and Gates, -	9,958.82
Barn and Shed, in Yard, - - -	208.99
Fixtures for Great Kitchen, - - -	702.58
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total outlay, of every kind, to December 1st, 1851, - - - - -	\$493,007.18
 Deduct cost of Land, and filling of the same, appropriated to the extension of Charles Street, - - - - -	19,580.00
Deduct cost of Land, and filling up same, appropriated to a Wharf, on the west side the extension of Charles Street, - - -	\$30,546.00
<hr/>	<hr/>
Leaves actual cost of New Jail, and the Land used for its site, - - - - -	50,126.00
Deduct amount of sale of old Jail Lands and Buildings on Leverett street, made to J. L. C. Amee, - - - - -	\$442,881.18
<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, being the actual cost of New Jail and its Lands complete, - - - - -	69,355.28
<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, being the actual cost of New Jail and its Lands complete, - - - - -	\$373,525.90

For the Committee,

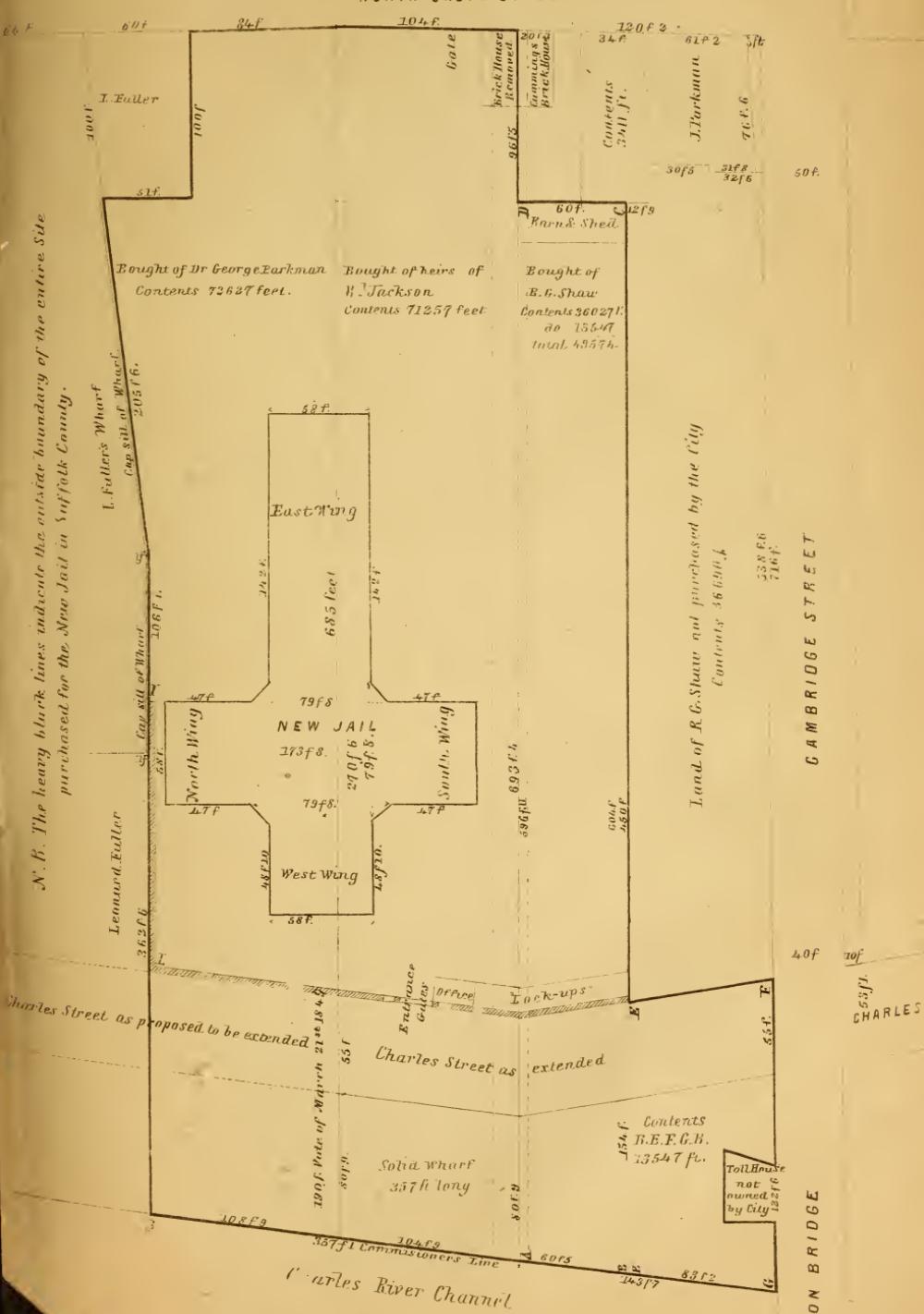
BILLINGS BRIGGS,

Chairman.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1851.

*N.B. The sea wall extends from G to H. & from H to L.
The brick boundary wall extends from E to L & from L to I.
The remainder of the Site is enclosed with a wood fence.*

NORTH GROVE STREET



Scale 100 ft as 1 inch

ALEX WADSWORTH, Surveyor
Boston, Nov. 1st 1849.

Copy by GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Architect.

Printed Dec 25th 1851

WEST BOSTON BRIDGE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 027 273 926 2